## WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. AMERICAN EDUCATION. BY L. A. HINE.

Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Education, at its Third Ses-sion, in Cheveland, Ohio, from the 19th to the 22d of August, 1851.

1. PRELIMINARIES-II. WHAT IS EDUCATION? III. REPUBLICAN SCHOLARSHIP-IV. COLLE-GIATE EDUCATION-V. FEMALE EDUCATION-VI THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

1. PRELIMINARIES The Spirit of the Age! All hail! What is the spirit of the Age? Tell us, ye who mouth the praise so oft. Is it commercial? Yea, ver-ily. Is it Mormon worship? Undoubtedly. Is t invention? Behold the fire annihilator, the static pressure engine, and Solomon's carbonic acid gas triumphant over steam; steamboats, ocomotives, and telegraphs, are too old for mention here. Is it conquest? Texas, California, Cuba, Sandwich, and — Mexico, too, may soon give the answer. Is it reform? Be not deaf to the answer of the advocates of land reform, woman's rights, language reform, rigitoriouiseu, peace, prison discipline, liberty, equality, and fraterninty, socialism, and human perfectibility. Is it the advancement of Sci-ence? Ask Agassiz, Silliman, Hitchcock, Hall, Foster, Owen, Redfield, Mitchell, Pierce, Bache, Rogers, and a host of others, who can convince you, ere the sands of an hour have fallen, that the past half century has done more than several whole centuries put togeth-

er had previously done.
But what is the Spirit of the Age? There is something underneath all these mightier than them all, in which is embosomed the glo-ry of the present, the hopes for the future, and the elements of all human progress. Listen It is the Educational Spirit that has so deeply seated itself in the hearts of all philanthro-pists, and is to make every man and woman a priest of nature; and her God, eloquent with ove, and harmonious in the truth, is to make each man and woman kings of themselves, self-sovereign in their individual democracy, and vet beating in unison the same chords of Gov ernment as they throb through millions o hearts! Heaven be praised—let all mankind rejoice! Is not this the Spirit of the Age? Lo, the Empire State, with more scholars in her schools than youth under her jurisdictionwith 1,500,000 volumes in her school libraries and Normal Institutes for her teachers; le Ohio, with her new Constitution, consecrating the people's cause, and her frequent Education al Conventions, full of enthusiasm; lo, Michigan with her school libraries, and her adoption the great practical dectrine, that the property of the State shall educate the children the State; lo, Kentucky with her Governors announcing that every draft drawn upon the people for Education shall be duly honored; lo, Louisiana voting half a million at once for this purpose; lo, California and Wisconsin, the youngest of the Sovereign Fraternity, with ample educational capital in prospect, husbanded with trusty care; lo, all the Republic beats high in their course, which is the soul of progress, the redeemer of mankind, the saviour from poverty, depravity, and crime.

Such is the Spirit of the Age, and to this all

other spirits are auxiliary. Commerce lays her golden treasures at her altar, to be offered up in the name of human development. Mam-mon scowls as the Spirit of the Age bids him bow to the demands of the immortal mind; but he obeys. Invention brings his conquests of power to save the labor of the people, and give them time for study. Railroads are uniting the ocean with the mighty river, the great lakes with the Southern Gulf, and the free intermingling of distant peoples stimulates the movement of mind. Telegraphs click to the touch of a thousand miles distant, and a great thought in Boston, Cincinnati, or New Orleans, beats instantly through the whole National heart. Conquest dedicates his territories to and strikes down the iron gr that had interposed between the people, and the temple of knowledge. Peace calls for schools, because as Solomon of old would say, they are fools who fight. Reform lifts up her loudest shout for every advancement that is made in universal enlightenment. Such is the Spirit of the Age. It received its birth in that pregnant sentence of Locke's, that " of all man kind we make nine parts in ten on what they are, good or bad, by their education;" and its growth was accelerated by the massive an-nouncement of Burke, that "Education is the chief defence of nations"-which Chalmers declares to be "one of the mightiest of those | So gently touch them to eternal bliss! sentences or oracular sayings that have ever fallen from any of the seers or sages of our

But the pilgrims are the fathers of the system of popular Democratic American Education. They opened the doors of the academy and the college to the people, and now the progress of civilization in all nations is determined the number of school-houses they contain. The Pilgrims were Bible men, holding it to be the first duty of all to read the Bible-in oppo-sition to the Catholies, who believed that the Book should not be exoteric, (exposed to the vulgar,) but esoteric, (confined to the indoctrinated) The Pilgrims repudiated this idea of sacred mysteries, entertained by Plato, Aristotle, and Pythagoras, and transmitted through Rome to modern times, and said the most saered things should be administered unto all men-in short, the Bible should be read universally. But Rome replied, that this could not be, for the people were unlettered, and could not decipher the lex scriptum. True, rejoined the Puritan, but we'll soon answer hat argument by instituting schools in every neighborhood, and compelling the parents to send their children. It demanded a powerful motive to establish so vast, so beneficial an enterprise; and that motive was found in religi ous progress in hostility to Rome. But no mat-ter; the Puritan prevailed, and the Catholic is now competing with him for the best common schools! In scarcely any other quarter can we find equal advancement. Not even has discovery and invention greater achievements to bonst than Education. Every year adds interest and zeal to the cause, as the proceedings of the late Cleveland Convention abundantly

Happy was the remark of Bishop Potter, the President of the Association, that the Conven-tion had assembled in the name of Progress. We have come to proclaim the progressive spirit that should animate the Association we have organized. We stand where, fifty years ago, no voice was heard proclaiming the progress of the race. Now we are in a beautiful city of twice ten thousand souls! \* \* \* We come to proclaim that the founders of this Association have hearts beating high with progress. But when we come in this spirit, we stand also to vindicate our interests in the cause of conservatism. While we are seeking unattainable good, we would not ignore the past nor part with one of the blessings it has ansmitted." Happy, too, was his reference to cotemporaneous conventions assembled on the same day in other parts of the country and the world. "While in the great State of Ohio the Educational Association is in session, Sci ence has assembled her votaries at the capital of the 'Empire State;' and across the water all nations are congregated to display the triumphs of Peace, and to lay more deeply the foundations of its perpetuity!" Verily, the world does move, and it is Education that makes

2. WHAT IS EDUCATION?

Professor Bates, of Boston, took an early opportunity to inquire, What is Education? He said that discipline of titutes the gist of Education. Let us see. What is discipline? It relates more especially to the training of the mental powers, enabling the individual to walk the line as marked by those who control his advention. The additional control his education. education. The soldier is disciplined, and Education thus applied to physical evolutions is analogous to that mental education which is comprehended in the term discipline. Thus, according to Professor Bates, the studen should be taught or trained to "toe the mark, morally and intellectually, which his betters may describe for him. His individuality as an independent thinker and a sovereign individual is to be merged in the formalism and faith of his teachers! No, not so. This is not Education, it is perversion. He proceeded to say that man must be morally as well as physically educated—a very trite saying, good enough and true enough; but what all are aiming at, through physical education, is far the most neglected. Owing to this defect, our colleges turn out many moral invalids and intellectual dyspepties! But, continues Mr. Bates, physical dree

brutes!-a misrepresentation, to say the least. Is not the body the tenement, and also the in-strument, of the mind? Is it not true that mental manifestations are as the body or in-strument is? Is it not, therefore, of the first importance that the body should be truly edu-cated? A full and harmonious mind cannot possibly be found in connection with a brutish body. It follows, then, that, so far from making men brutes, a true physical education is absoutely essential to a true moral and intellectual development. They mutually act upon each other, and their education should be carried along harmoniously at ope and the same time.

What is Education? President Mahan also

asked the question, and, with some hesitation,

gave the same answer:
"The true idea of Education, and the principles by which that idea may be realized, first claim our attention. The object of Education, it is often and perhaps rightly said, is not solely or mainly to store the memory with facts, or the mind with knowledge, but to discipline the mental powers. From its etymology, the term Education means the leading out or development and consolidation of the vital powers. The intellect is educated when it beomes instinct with great thoughts, and naturally clothes those thoughts in the most perfect forms of speech. It is educated in particular sciences, when it is disciplined to a ripe familiarity with the nature and practical applica-tions of the principles of such sciences, and can handle as playthings the great problems which they involve. The whole mind is educated, when all the mental powers are so harmoni-ously developed, that they act with the greatest force and perfection in whatever direction they are called to move. The entire man is educated, when the entire powers, mental and physical, are thus developed, beautified, and consoli-

This is an enlargement of the idea of disc line; but still it does not quite answer the uestion. It comes as near as can be, without fication to which no other word is equivale The whole idea of Education is embraced in one word—development. This is used in its broadest sense, implying the development of true manhood, and comprising all the means by which the highest condition of humanity can be realized. As the mind is composed of many faculties, sentiments, and propensities, development implies such an harmonious growth of them all as is most consistent with the greatest good of mankind, individually and collectively. If one faculty is, by birth, too of Education to develop the other powers, that the defect may be corrected. If a propensity be too powerful for the individual's moral welling, it is the business of Education to drav the weaker faculties into such activity as will divert the vitality of the system from this overruling propensity, and thus correct an un-balanced mind. This can be done with every case of mal-development by birth, so that all crimes and immorality—to say nothing of the follies and stupidities of fashion-life—may be onnished from society. On this idea of Edu cation our whole system, from the con school to the college, should be based.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.] For the National Era. AN INVOCATION

Well fare ye, sisters! lently bespeak them, winds; and, flowers, Who hold your tasseled grace to the winds' swayi ook them kindly; and, ye showers, Fall dew upon them; down the heaven playing, sunbeams scarcely dazzle them; sad moon, That seest a sadder moon in the still lake-And we bright stars, that hide we at the noon. And in the evening still do quaintly make east spring your mirror, and least restless rill-Sing, shine; but give them utter joy. All mild. All gentlest minstrelsy of nature, wild Wind, sweet, sweetest flower, soon-gathered rain, stil Sunbeams falling swift, sad moon, bright stars, (Do I not hear a joying from the choir Of nature?) my dear sisters love ve well.

0 God, my sisters are thy children! Take, Oh, take, and lead them by thy holy hand! Asleep, enbreathe the spirit of sweet dreams Into their hearts; and at each day's awaking, When they wake, a train of womanly graces, Freshly tricked, bid pay their gentle tendance; Acquit them lastly of this mortal foil; Shall sin drop off them as a garb outworn So Death, with enforced hand, shall gently touch Their perfect spirits to eternal life-

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS. BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

At an expense of nearly three millions of dol ars, the London Crystal Palace is to be chang ed into an institution for promoting industrand diffusing knowledge. At the bookstore of W. M. Morrison & Co., corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half street, Washing ton, D. C., are "ARCHITECTURAL CABINETS prepared, under the direction of Josiah Hol-brook, by juvenile industry, skill, and science onnected with a "School or Industry" the heart of our nation. They show the materials of our national public buildings—building materials in all countries and ages—the great geological formations of our earth, and foundation of agriculture, architecture, and all ir dustrial pursuits. These "Multum in Parvo" instruments of instruction are interesting household utensils, and much used as ornaments for mantel pieces and centre tables.

Their price, (fifty cents,) with their wide reach of instruction, renders them a highly appropriate "RALLYING POINT" for industrial ducation through our country, and all countries. Families or schools possessing them are at once aided in making collections for themselves, and in entering upon a system of "Family and National Reciprocations," for extending and diffusing science, kind feelings, and general improvement, without limits. plan, carried out, would give to every family n the world a valuable depository of science and art—rich from the start, and constantly growing richer; each enlarged, by the enlarge-ment of all the rest; affording to all the blessing of receiving, and the still greater blessing of giving-a Christian doctrine realized.

With provisions for furnishing these "First Lessons" of practical science in any numbers, much progress is made in preparing, by the same juvenile industry, skill, and science, "CABINETS OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHAN ism," of an extended character; those to be followed by others still in advance, and then others. The principal design of this arrangement throughout is "Self Education," aiming at every point to aid those participating in it to advance themselves in science, art, and generous, patriotic sentiments. Every movement made this affair, is designed especially to render more vigorous and healthful, intellectual, moral, and patriotic pulsations through this country and all countries.

individual, if disposed, pays fifty cents for a scientific instrument, prepared by young hands at the heart of the nation. The value of this astrument is, must be, many times its cost. Added to the immediate value to the purchaser, is encouragement to juvenile enterprise, industry, and skill, for establishing an institution or "PRACTICAL SCIENCE, PRODUCTIVE INDUS TRY, AND CHRISTIAN MORALS." The institution thus established at this grand concentrating and radiating point of light, for our country and the world, will tend especially to promote in-dustrial, and of course moral education, to the extent of its power. Each individual thus participating in the operations of such a central institution, will be in the direct way of receiving its benefits; also in extending wider and still wider its benefits to all classes in all countries. The most convenient agencies for uniting in a common rally, and a system of reciprocations for the promotion of science and general im-provement, are schools. By the combined ef-iorts of schools in any village or neighborhood, all the families connected with them may be furnished with the "Cabiners" named, at a reduced price, with increased benefits. One hundred cases are sent to one order and direction for thirty dollars. Each case contains nine specimens, so labelled as to designate the buildings which they compose. In the case is a little manual, stating the character and locality of each specimen; also describing the elements, characters, and uses, of all the principal rocks composing our globe. The weight of a case is about half a pound, or fifty pounds to the hun-

education alone fits men only for the offices of W. M. Morrison & Co., booksellers, Wash Pendleton

and elsewhere, in large request by visiters to our National Metropolis, from different States

(COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.) For the National Era. THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM: MANUAL OF SOUTHERN SENTIMENT ON

SUBJECT OF SLAVERY. Seing a Compilation from the Writings of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and others, whose names are consecrated in the affections

of the Southern People—the Debates in the Federal and State Conventions which framed and ratified the Constitution of the United States—those which occurred in the first Congresses which sat during the Administratio of General Washington—and extracts from whites. Notwithstanding these considerations the Debate in the Virginia Legislature in which must weaken their respect for the laws 1832; with various letters, judicial decisions, &c.

BY DANIEL R. GOODLOE, OF NORTH CAROLINA

ELLIOTT'S DEBATES-VOL: III. Debates in the South Carolina State Convention called to ratify the Constitution-Continued. By this settlement we have secured an unlimited importation of negroes for twenty years; nor is it declared that the importation shall be then stopped; it may be continued. We have a security that the General Government can never emancipate them, for no such authority is granted, and it is admitted on all hands that the General Government has no powers but what are expressly granted by the Constitu-tion, and that all rights not expressed were re-served by the several States. We have obtained a right to recover our slaves in whatev er part of America they may take refuge, which is a right we had not before. In short, considering all circumstances, we have made the best terms for the security of this species of proper ty it was in our power to make. We would have made better if we could; but on the whole do not think them bad .- Pages 355-357. C. Pinckney. Those who are acquainted

and principles, well know that they are essen-tially different from those of the Middle and Southern States; that they retain all those opinions respecting religion and government which first induced their ancestors to cross the Atlantic; and that they are, perhaps, more purely republican in habits and sentiment han any other part of the Union. The inhabitants of New York and the Eastern part of New Jersey, originally Dutch settlements, seen to have altered less than might have been expected in the course of a century; indeed, the greatest part of New York may still be considered as a Dutch settlement—the people in the interior country generally using that lan-guage in their families, and having very little varied their ancient customs. Pennsylvania and Delaware are nearly one-half inhabited by Quakers, whose passive principles upon questions of Government, and rigid opinions in pri vate, render them extremely different from the citizens either of the Eastern or Southern States. Maryland was originally a Roman Catholic colony, and a great number of their inhabitants, some of them the most wealthy and cultivated, are still of this persuasion; it is unne-cessary for me to state the striking difference in sentiment and habit which must always exist between the Independents of the East, the Calvinists and Quakers of the Middle States and the Roman Catholies of Maryland; but striking as this is, it is not to be compared with the difference that there is between the inhabitants of Northern and Southern States; when say Southern, I mean Maryland and the States to the southward of her; here we may truly observe that nature has drawn as strong marks of distinction in the habits and manners of the people, as she has in her climates and The Southern citizen beh with a kind of surprise, the simple manners of the East, and is too often induced to entertain undeserved opinions of the apparent purity of the Quaker; while they, in their turn, seem concerned at what they term the extravagance and dissipation of their Southern friends, and and dissipation of their Southern friends, and reprobate, as an unpardonable moral and political evil, the dominion they hold over a part of the human race. The inconveniences which too frequently attend these differences in habits and opinions among the citizens that compose the Union, are not a little increased by the variety of their State Governments; for, as I have already observed, the Constitution or laws un der which a people live never fail to have a powerful effect upon their manners. We know that all the States have adhered in their forms to the republican principle, though they have differed widely in their opinions of the mode best calculated to preserve it .- Pp. 386, 387.

Extracts from Jefferson's Notes on Virginia.

Boston Edition, 1832. Under the mild treatment our slaves expe rience, and their wholesome, though coarse food, this blot in our country increases as fast or faster than the whites. During the regal Government, we had at one time obtained a law, which imposed such a duty on the importation of slaves as amounted nearly to a pro-hibition, when one inconsiderate Assembly placed under a peculiarity of circumstance, re-pealed the law. This repeal met a joyful sanction from the then sovereign, and no devices no expedients, which could ever after be at tempted by subsequent Assemblies—and they seldom met without attempting them—could succeed in getting the royal assent to a renewal of the duty. In the very first session held under the Republican Government, the Assembly passed a law for the perpetual prohibition of the importation of slaves. This will, in some measure state the investment of the country of the c ure, stop the increase of this great political and moral evil, while the minds of our citizens may be ripening for a complete emancipation human nature.-Page 93.

Many of the laws which were in force de ring the monarchy, being relative merely to that form of Government, or inculcating prin-ciples inconsistent with republicanism, the first Assembly which met after the establishment of the Commonwealth, appointed a committees to revise the whole code—to reduce it into proper form and volume, and report it to the Assembly. This work has been executed by three gentlemen, and reported, but probably will not be taken up till a restoration of peace shall leave to the Legislature leisure to go through such a work.

They proposed the following, among other To emancipate all slaves born after passing

To emancipate all slaves born after passing the act. The bill reported by the revisors does not itself contain this proposition, but an amend-ment containing it was prepared to be offered to the Legislature whenever the bill should be taken up; and further directing that they should continue with their parents to a certain age, then be brought up, at the public expense to tillage, arts or sciences, according to their geniuses, till the females should be eighteen and the males twenty-one years of age, when they should be colonized to such place as the circumstances of the time should render mos proper, sending them out with arms, imple ments of household, and of the handicraft arts ments of nousehold, and of the handleraft arts, seeds, pairs of the useful domestic animals, &c., to declare them a free and independent people, and extend to them our alliance and protection, till they have acquired strength; and to send vessels at the same time to other parts of the world for a count works. send ressels at the same time to other parts of the world, for an equal number of white inhabitants; to induce whom to migrate hither, proper encouragements were to be proposed. It will probably be asked, Why not retain and incorporate the blacks into the State, and thus save the expense of supplying, by importation of white settlers the vacancies they will leave? Deep-rooted prejudices entertained by the whites; ten thousand recollections by the blacks of the injuries they have sustained; new provocations; the real distinctions which nature has made; and many other circumstances, will divide us into parties, and produce convulsions divide us into parties, and produce convulsions, which will probably never end but in the ex-termination of the one or the other race.—

Whether further observation will or will not verify the conjecture, that nature has been less bountiful to them in the endowments of the head, I believe that in those of the heart she will be found to have done them justice. That disposition to thest with which they have been branded must be ascribed to their situation, and not to any depravity of the moral sense. The man in whose favor no laws of property

ington, D. C., will supply orders for these cabinets from any part of the country, or from other countries, by express or otherwise, as directed. They also have books, prints, and manuscripts, of curious antiquity, imported from England and elsewhere, in large request by visiters to our National Metropolis from different States. force, and not in conscience; and it is a prob-lem which I give to the master to solve, whether the religious precepts against the violation of property were not framed for him as well as his slave? And whether the slave may not as justifiably take a little from one who has taken all from him, as he may slay one who would slay him? That a change in the relations in which a man is placed should change his ideas of moral right or wrong is neither new nor peculiar to the color of the blacks. Homer tells us it was so 2,600 years ago.

'Emisu, ger t' arctes aposinutai curuopa Zeus Hancros, cut' an min kota doulion ema clesin. Odd. 17, 323. Jove fix'd it certain, that whatever day

But the slaves of which Homer speaks were

of property, we find among them numerous in-stances of the most rigid integrity, and as many as among their better instructed masters, of benevolence, gratitude, and unshaken fidelity. The opinion that they are inferior in the faculties of reason and imagination, must be hazarded with great diffidence. To justify a gen arded with great diffidence. To justify a general conclusion requires many observations, even where the subject may be submitted to the anatomical knife, to optical glasses, to analysis by fire or by solvents. How much more, then, where it is a faculty, not a substance, we are examining; where it cludes the research of all the senses; where the conditions of its cristmes are regions and variously comof its existence are various and variously com-bined; where the effects of those which are present or absent bid defiance to calculation. Let me add, too, as a circumstance of great tenderness, where our conclusion would de grade a whole race of men from the rank in the scale of beings which their Creator may perhaps have given them. To our reproach i half we have had under our eyes the races of black and of red men, they have never yet been viewed by us as subjects of natural history. advance it, therefore, as a suspicion only, that the blacks, whether originally a distinct race, with the Eastern States, the reason of their original migration, and their pursuits, habits or made distinct by time and circumstances are inferior to the whites in the endowment both of body and mind. It is not against experience to suppose that different species of the same genus, or varieties of the same species, may possess different qualifications. Will not a lover of natural history, then—one who views the gradations in all the races of animals with the eye of philosophy—excuse an effort to keep those in the department of man as distinct as nature has formed them? This unfortunate difference of color, and perhaps of faculty, is a powerful obstacle to the emancipation of these people. Many of their advocates, while they wish to vindicate the liberty of human nature. are anxious also to preserve its dignity and beauty. Some of these, embarrassed by the question, "What further is to be done with them?" join themselves in opposition with those who are actuated by sordid avarice only. Among the Romans, emancipation required by one effort. The slaves, when made free, migh mix with, without staining the blood of, his master. But with us a second is necessary, unknown to history. When freed, he is to be removed beyond the reach of mixture. The revised code further proposes to proportion crimes and punishments. This is attempted on the following seed.

crimes and punishments. This is atte the following scale.—Pages 149-151. It is difficult to determine on the standar by which the manners of a nation may be tried, whether catholic or particular. It is more dif-ficult for a native to bring to that standard the manners of his own nation, familiarized to him by habit. There must doubtless be an unhapinfluence on the manners of our people, pro duced by the existence of Slavery among us. The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous the one part, and degrading submissions on the other. Our children see this, and learn to imi-tate it; for man is an imitative animal. This quality is the germ of all education in him. From his cradle to his grave he is learning to do what he sees others do. If a parent could find no motive, either in his philanthropy or his self-love, for restraining the intemperance of passion towards his slave, it should always be a sufficient one that his child is present. But generally it is not sufficient. The parent storms, the child looks on catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, gives a loose rein to the worst of passions; and, thus nursed, educated, and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with odious peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals undepraved by such circumstances. And with what execution should the statesman be loaded, who, permitting one quality is the germ of all education in him. cumstances. And with what execration should the statesman be loaded, who, permitting one half the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into despots and these into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part, and the amor patrix of the other; for if a slave can have a country in this world, it must be any other in preference to that in which he is born to live and labor for another; in which he must look up the faculties of his in which he must lock up the faculties of his nature, contribute, as far as depends on his in-dividual endeavors, to the evanishment of the human race, or entail his own miserable condition on the endless generations proceeding from him. With the morals of the people, their from him. With the morals of the people, their industry also is destroyed; for, in a warm climate, no man will labor for himself who can make another labor for him. This is so true, that of the proprietors of slaves a very small proportion, indeed, are ever seen to labor. And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis—a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are of the gift of God? that they are not to be violated but with his wrath? Inare not to be violated but with his wrath? In are not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect
that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep
forever; that, considering numbers, nature, and
natural means only, a revolution of the wheel
of fortune, an exchange of situation is among
possible events; that it may become probable
by supernatural interference! The Almighty
has no attribute which can take side with us
in such a contest. But it is impressible to be temin such a contest. But it is impossible to be temperate and to pursue this subject through the value considerations of policy, of morals, of history, natural and civil. We must be contented to hope they will force their way into every one's mind. I think a change already perceptible, since the origin of the present revolution. The spirit of the master is abating that of the slave rising from the dust, his condition mollifying, the way I hope preparing, under the auspices of heaven, for a total emancipation, and that this is disposed, in the order of events, to be with the consent of the masters, rather than by their extirpation.—Pages 169—

Extract from Plan of a Constitution for Virginia, drawn up by Mr. Jefferson, in 1783.

The General Assembly shall not have power to infringe this Constitution; to abridge the civil rights of any person on account of his religious belief; to restrain him from professing and supporting that belief, or to compel him to contributions, other than those he shall have personally stipulated for the support of that or any other; to ordsin death for any crime but treason or murder, or military offences; to pardon, or give a power of pardoning, persons duly convicted of treason or felony, but, instead thereof, they may substitute one or two new trials, and no more; to pass such laws for punishing actions done before the existence of such laws; to pass any bill of attainder of treason or felony; to prescribe torture in any case whatever; nor to permit the introduction of any more slaves to reside in this State, or the continuance of Slavery beyond the generation which shall be living on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred—all persons born after that day being hereby declared free.—Page 226.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE CHRISTIAN PRESS PITTTBURGH, July 11, 1853.

I was much surprised to see in the Era of July 7 an article with the above caption, con-

July 7 an article with the above caption, containing the following statement:

"It may with truth be said that this [Christian Press] is the only religious paper in the country which is right on the subject of the relations of the church to slavery, advocating ably and carnestly their entire separation."

This is a strange mistake, in view of the facts in the case. The Wesleyan, the organ of the Wesleyan Methodists, a body of Christians Dec. 16-yg John W. Morth. George W. Prescett.

near 20,000 strong, and steadily increasing in number and influence, has been advocating the above doctrine "ably, earnestly," and consist-ently, for the last twelve years. In addition to this, there is a paper published by Reverend E. Smith, Ohio; another by the Reverend S. A. Baker, Michigan; advocating the entire separation of the church from slavery. There is the Morning Star, the organ of the Free Will Baptists, which I believe teaches the same doctrine; but these and others can speak for themselves. I can assure "Ian" that there are several such papers, whose circulation was and whose converts to a reformed Christianity are "reliable accessions." I rejoice in the existence and prosperity of all, and earnestly pray that their number may increase. THOMAS BURROWS.

UNCLE TOM'S STATE-ABUSE OF SLAVERY.

In the Louisville Daily Courier of July 7th 1853, is the following editorial:
"Recovery of a Fugitive Slave.—Yesterday, officer McKinney arrested a negro man, pastry

cook on the steamer Sam Snowden, known by the name of Tom Steel, who had run away from Frankfort some five years ago. He be-longed to Messrs. Smith & Shotwell, of this city, who hired him, in the capacity of cook, to Capt. Harry Todd, of the Blue Wing, the Kentucky river packet then running. It was supposed that he secreted himself on the Isaac Shelby, a Cincinnati and Frankfort packet. and thus reached Cincinnati. Captain Todd paid the owners of Tom his full value, after it was ascertained that he was gone off. It is stated that he has a wife and several children residing in Pittsburgh. Capt. Todd arrived here yesterday and took charge of his long-lost property, and will no doubt send him South for his health."

The defenders of Slavery often tell us that it is the abuse of the system, and not the thing itself, that renders it odious. Now, how is it that Capt Todd can take this man from his wife and children, and send him South? ply because he is authorized to do so by law that right is part and parcel of Slavery itself "it is no abuse of the system." Captain Toda is a man of high respectability, and in this case is only acting the part of a law abiding citizen; but the utter misery and desolation that has swept over Tom Steel, his wife and children, instead of exciting sympathy in the breast of a noble editor of a Western daily paper, only gives him an opportunity to show his wit. "Captain Todd will no doubt send him South for his health." This is not the veritable "Uncle Tom" of

Mrs. Stowe notoriety; but that he may become the victim of some monster "Legree," is by no means improbable. Such is one of the natural results of Slavery. Who is accountable for the continuance of this abominable law in the continuance of this abominable law in Kentucky, that authorizes the separation of slave families? Not the owners of slaves merely; not the newspaper editors alone; not the ministers of the gospel alone, but all of them in connection with the laity. If the church members of Kentucky will the change of this law, the law-makers will change it, and thereby remove one of Slavery's most aggravated. by remove one of Slavery's most aggravated features.

GREEN RIVER, KY GREEN RIVER, KY.

## For the National Era. DON'T PAY YOUR MINISTER.

Don't pay your Minister. I wouldn't, if I were a church and congregation. I'd pay two dollars a yard for my dresses, eight dollars a yard for my broadcloth, and not a sou for the Word of the Lord and the life-blood of the minister. What's the use of paying for going minister. What's the use of paying for going to meeting—forking over silver for sermons that I can just as well have for nothing? The minister will preach anyhow; and if his sermons are pinched out of him, what matter is it? I needn't know anything about it, and I shall have grace given me to improve by the discourse without paying any money, of which there isn't a very great plenty in my pockets just now. I can go to church three times a day, and not lose a cent by it, either. In mense profits! Catch me paying my minister, when I can have beautiful sermons—glorious discourses—so cheap. Catch me paying my minister, when I know so well that a good, round salary would spoil him. Like as not, it would make him feel so good that he'd black which him beats and suit of the well-him. up his boots, and put on the polish until his dear people could all see their faces in them. Before I'd know it, he'd be at the tailor's, (for the very first time, too, since he had been my minister,) and when Sunday came, I'd take up my head after I had finished my devotions and what would I see! Oh! my eyes!! my minister, coming up the aisle, shining all over like Moses. How handsome he looks! how radiant he is! And how that new suit of broad-cloth glistens! When he gets through preach ing, I say : How fat that sermon was ! got into him? Why, I have been paying him, and he's got something extra to thank God for. That's all that ails him.

POLLY PRIMMER.

A NEW VOLUME OF WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET con OF WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET commences with the July number, and of course now is a favorable time for new subscribers. A word to the wise is said to be sufficient, though the Publisher begs to employ two words, just to say that the Cabinet—the most popular illustrated dollar magazine in the Union—is more captivating than ever. The editor, (Francis C. Woodworth,) in his Foreign Sketches, is now rambling with the reader among the wonderful ruins of Hereulaneum and Pompoii. The Biography of distinguished Americans is still continued. Try this magazine. You will find it just the thing for your family. Each number contains 48 pages. There are two volumes in a year—one commencing in July, the other in January. A yearly volume embraces nearly 600 pages, and about 100 illustrations.

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vance. Bound volumes of the new series, (three in number.) 75 cents each, postage free.

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Views of Southern Laws, Life, and Hospitality.

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incidents connected with the imprisonment, in 1852, of Manuel Pereira, steward of the British brig Janson, in the jail of Charleston, S. C.

The following notice of this work is copied from the National Era of February 17:

"The above is the title of a work now in press, founded upon that infamous statute of South Carolina, by which her citizens claim a right to imprison colored scamen, of all nations, and even those cast upon their shores in distress. We have perused the book in advance of its publication, and find that it gives a lifelike picture of Pereira, the vessel in which he sailed, the storms she encountered, and her wrecked condition when brought into the port of Charleston, S. C.; together with the imprisonment of Pereira, several seamen belonging to the New England States, and two French seamen; the prison regimen, character of the Charleston police, and the mendacity of certain officials, who make the law a medium of peculation. The work is replete with incidents of Southern life and character, pointing Southerners to the things that call for correction at their own hands, with a force that cannot be mistaken. The work is written by one who has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the South, and cannot fail to interest alike the general reader, commercial man, and philanthropist."

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For sale by LEWIS CLEPHANE, March 31.

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A COMPREHENSIVE and Confidential Treatise on the Structure, Functions, Passional Attrac-tions and Perversions, Tope and False Physical and Social Conditions, and the most Intimate Relations of Men and Women. By T. L. NICHOLS, M. D.

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Truly an inspired work. I know of no book in the world like it, or comparable with it.—Dr. Farrar, of

world like it, or comparable with it.—Dr. Farrar, of Portland.

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in her wildest moods.

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the most approved model, by the proprietor, General Allen.

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May 19—tf

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April 7-184

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LUCIUS C. MATLACK, Editor and Publisher, June 23. 60 South Salina st., Syracuse, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN AGENCY. THE subscriber devotes his attention to the prose-cution of CLAIMS, procuring of PATENTS, or transmission of funds, in America or to any portion of Europe. JOS. C. G. KENNEDY, late of June 16—3m. Census Office, Washington. THE AMERICAN SLAVE CODE, IN THEORY

THE AMERICAN SLAVE CODE, IN THEORY
AND PRACTICE

ITS Distinctive Features shown by its Statutes, Ju.
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June 30. L. CLEPHANE, Office Nat. Era.
The Gillowing is an extract of a latter for

June 50.

1. CLEPHANE, Office Nat. Era. The following is an extract of a letter from Hon. William Jay to the author:

"Your analysis of the slave laws is very able, and your exhibition of their practical application by its Southern courts evinces great and careful research. Your book is as impregnable against the charge of exaggeration as Euclid's Geometry, since, like that it consists of propositions and demonstrations. The book is not only true, but it is unquestionably true. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSIL VANIA. Fourth Annual Session

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take the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up
warm, to sweat during the night.
For a cold and cough, take it morning, moon, and evenins, according to directions on the bottle and the discolty will soon be removed. None will long suffer from this
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afflicted with a scatted cough, which breaks them of their
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going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken sleep,
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are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy.
From itse agreeable effect in these cases, many find themselves unwilling to forego its use when the necessity for it
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whooping cough may be broken up and soon eured by
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The infinence is apeculty removed by this remedy. No
merous instances have been noticed where whole families
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Our clergyman of the Baptist church says that during the run of influenza here this season, he has seen cure from your medicine he could scarcely have believed without seeing. Yours, respectfully,

Dr. J. C. Ayms.

Prom the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Markers. Burdens, Boundoin College.

Barnswards, Ms., February 5, 1947.

I have found the Unerry Pectoral, as its ingradients sheef.

I have found the Cherry Poetoral, as its ingradients she powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmoral powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmoral powerful remedy for colds. PARKER CLEVELAND, M. D.